

151 Japanese Hakama

Instructions for finding measurements for sizes above 42" waist

TO FIND YOUR OWN MEASUREMENTS:

1. Measure your waist at your belt line.
2. To find how much fabric you will need, multiply your waist size times four for the yardage. For the minimal width of fabric, measure from your waist to the floor and add about ten inches. See yardage charts for approximate yardages.
3. Fold your fabric in half, right sides together. Begin to draw out all of the points and lines show in the layout in instructions, carefully following the directions below.
4. The line formed between the points A and Q equals your waist measurement times two.
5. Measure from the small of your back to the floor. This is how long lines Q – S and A – Y are.
6. Divide the length of A – Q by nine. A – H is $\frac{4}{9}$, H – L is $\frac{2}{9}$, and L – Q is $\frac{3}{9}$.
7. Divide the length of A – H by twelve. A – E is $\frac{3}{12}$, E – F is $\frac{4}{12}$, F – G is $\frac{3}{12}$, and G – H is $\frac{2}{12}$.
8. Divide the length of A – E by six. A – B is $\frac{1}{6}$, B – C is $\frac{1}{6}$, and C – D is $\frac{1}{6}$.
9. Divide the length of L – Q by eight. L – M is $\frac{1}{8}$, M – N is $\frac{3}{8}$, N – O is $\frac{2}{8}$, and O – Q is $\frac{2}{8}$.
10. The length of Y – S is also two times your waist size. Y – H* is the same length as A – H, and L* – S equals L – Q.
11. Divide the length of L* – S by five. L* – T is $\frac{2}{5}$, T – S is $\frac{3}{5}$. L* – U is the same as L – M.
12. J* is halfway between H* and L*. J* is above the line Y – S. It is above the line as much as your ankle is above the floor.
13. Draw a curving line that goes from Y to J* and then to T. This will be your cutting line.
14. Draw in your pleats 1 (E – X), 2 (F – W), 3 (G – V), 4 (M – U), and 5 (N – T). Notice that pleat 5 (line N – T) slants a bit off to one side.
15. J is halfway between the lines formed by A – Q and Y – J* – S. It is also halfway between the lines G – V and M – U.
16. Measure the distance tween point J and the top line A – Q. Divide this length by three. Point K is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the way down, directly below L. I is $\frac{2}{3}$ of the way down, directly below H.
17. Draw a straight line from H to I, and a straight line from L to K. Draw a line from I that curves as it passes through J and on up to K. This line, H – I – J – K – L, will be your cutting line.
18. Draw lines O – R, and P – R, as well as Z – B and Z – C. Notice how these last two lines curve slightly.